



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

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IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS.

British and French High Officials Expected to Give Peace Terms.

Washington, April 15.—With the assembly of the most momentous international conference ever held in this country only a few days distant, officials of several executive departments of the government devoted themselves to-day to making final preparations for greeting the distinguished men Great Britain and France are sending here to discuss war problems. State Department officials directly responsible for the details of the arrangements conferred in an effort to have no mark of courtesy lacking.

Those familiar with official etiquette aboard say that the sending to this country men like British Foreign Secretary Balfour, French Minister of Justice and former Premier Viviani and Gen. Joffre is almost without precedent. Not only does the trip here require much more valuable time than the various European war conferences, but it submits the high officials to real dangers from mines and submarines, experienced in crossing to the continent. It is known that the present trip was taken only with the deepest forebodings, quickened by memories of the loss of Lord Kitchener.

Terms of Peace.

The near approach of the conferences and the growing certainty that an attempt will be made to harmonize the ends for which the allies are fighting with the principles laid down by President Wilson has developed the fact that all the entente nations have informed each other very fully their maximum and minimum terms of peace, so that each one has come to an exact knowledge of what the others were fighting for.

Those details, it now seems practically certain, will be disclosed freely to President Wilson in such a way as to comply with the suggestions of his note of December 18 asking all the belligerents for such an avowal. While the allies in their reply gave a skeleton outline of their terms, it was realized at the time that it was not complete and that it probably contemplated the maximum.

Discussion here to-day of America's probable terms brought from an official source the statement that this country stood unreservedly on the broad basis outlined in the President's two addresses. Those terms involve the destruction of the Prussian autocracy, government resting on the consent of the governed, freedom of worship, freedom of access to the seas, and a world federation to prevent future wars.

Brazil Seizes German Ships.

Rio Janeiro, April 15.—Marine forces are taking possession of the German merchant vessels in Brazilian harbors to the accompaniment of manifestations of popular approval of the step. The minister of marine, in issuing the order for taking over the German ships, gave instructions to the chief of the naval forces to proceed courteously with the work, and up to the present no untoward incident has accompanied it. The belief is said to exist in naval circles, however, that an inspection of the vessels will reveal some sabotage.

Card of Thanks.

Editor Keowee Courier: Please allow us space in your valuable paper to thank our many friends and neighbors for their kind assistance at the sudden death of our dear father, S. B. Hubbard. May God's richest blessing rest on each and every one of our prayers. The Children. Walhalla, R. F. D. 3.

FRANK ROCKEFELLER IS DEAD.

At Age of 72 Youngest of "the Rockefeller Boys" Passed Away.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 15.—Frank Rockefeller, aged 72, youngest brother of John D. Rockefeller, died to-day in his apartments in a hotel from a stroke of paralysis and a blood clot on the brain as a result of a relapse he sustained following an intestinal operation a few months ago. He became seriously ill Monday and had been unconscious since Friday. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.

Frank Rockefeller was not on speaking terms with his brother, John D., as a result of a quarrel they had years ago.

Born in Rockford, N. Y., in 1845, he was the youngest of the three Rockefeller boys, and when his brothers organized the Standard Oil Company he became identified with them, serving for a time as one of the vice presidents. He acquired considerable wealth, but his relations with his brothers became strained and he severed his business connections with them. In 1900 he turned his attention to stock raising, purchasing 12,000 acres at Belvidere, Kan., for a stock farm, which became recognized as a model throughout the Southwest. Although he was more sturdy and a little more squarely built than they and well equipped physically for the new work he had undertaken. Attired like a farm hand, he was the active "boss" of his ranch, and when fences were to be repaired, ditches dug or other heavy work to be done, he did his part. Some of the purest bred cattle in the world were to be found on his Kansas farm, from which he also directed large range interests in Texas and Arizona.

Frank Rockefeller always manifested great aversion to being referred to as "John D. Rockefeller's brother," or "the other Rockefeller." "I am Frank Rockefeller, stockman," he would say, "not Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D." He studiously avoided newspaper publicity.

"Next to my family," he once remarked, "I love animals more than anything else in the world, and by simply having fun with them, I have found out a good many things, and learned a good many lessons that could never have been learned otherwise." One of his great desires was to prevent the disappearance of the bison. He presented a great many wild beasts and birds to the zoological gardens in Cleveland, and some to other cities.

During five months in the year Mr. Rockefeller lived in Cleveland, as did his brother, John D., but they were never seen together.

Liebenfels Crew to Prison.

(News and Courier, 16th.)

The eight officers of the German (Hansa line) steamship Liebenfels, convicted in the Florence term of the United States District Court of sinking the vessel or allowing her to be sunk in the navigable waters of the Cooper river, and subsequently sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and serve a term of a year and a day in the Federal prison at Atlanta, left here yesterday afternoon for Atlanta, under guard.

Last week the Liebenfels crew abandoned an appeal made to the Circuit Court of Appeals, after they had been arrested by the Federal authorities in pursuance of instructions received from Washington.

All are Germans except Jansen, who is a Dane.

FRENCH REPORT BIG GAINS.

General Attack Over Front of 25 Miles—10,000 Prisoners.

Paris, April 16.—The French began an attack this morning, after several days artillery preparation, between Soissons and Rheims. Several German lines were carried and more than 10,000 Germans were taken prisoner. The official announcement of this success, issued by the war office to-night, describes the fighting as being of the utmost violence. The statement reads:

"Between St. Quentin and the Oise artillery fighting continued throughout the day. South of the Oise we made new progress on the plateau east of the line of Barisis-Quincy-Basse.

"Between Soissons and Rheims, after artillery preparation that lasted several days, we attacked this morning the German lines along an extent of about 40 kilometers (25 miles). A desperate battle was fought along the whole front, where the enemy had grouped very important forces and numerous artillery. Everywhere the valor of our troops overcame the energetic defense of our adversary.

"Between Soissons and Craonne the whole German first position fell into our power. East of Craonne our troops occupied the enemy's second position south of Juvin-court. Further to the south we carried our line as far as the outskirts of Berner court and up to the Aisne Canal at Lohre and Courcy.

"Violent counter attacks launched several times north of Ville-au-Bois were broken down by our fire with considerable losses to the enemy.

"The number of prisoners made by us up to the present exceeds 10,000. We likewise captured important material which has not yet been inventoried.

"In Champagne artillery fighting continued actively during the day on the various sectors. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

"Belgian communication: There was artillery fighting along the whole Belgian front."

Berlin Admits French Drive.

Berlin, April 16.—"On the Aisne," says an official statement issued this evening, "a great French attempt to break through with a far-distant objective, has commenced after ten days' mass fire. A bitter fight is proceeding on a 40 kilometer front around our foremost positions."

Over 14,000 Germans Captured.

London, April 16.—"Since the morning of April 9," says the official report from British headquarters in France to-night, "we have taken over 14,000 prisoners. The captured material includes 194 guns."

A Patriotic Rally

At Walhalla To-morrow, Thursday, April 19.

Combining Present-day Patriotism With Anniversary of Battle of Lexington.

Following is the program for a patriotic rally to be held in Walhalla to-morrow (Thursday), April 19: Assemble at school house at 10.30. Invocation—Rev. Dr. J. L. Stokes. Chorus—"America," led by band. Address of Welcome—W. M. Brown, Mayor.

Parade Formation.

1st. Band.
2d. School (White).
3d. Boy Scouts.
4th. Citizens (White).
5th. Colored School.
6th. Colored Citizens.

The parade will be led from the school house down Main street to Red Hill, and thence to the Court House, where the following program will be carried out.

Chorus—"Star Spangled Banner."
"This Meeting and Its Object"—Harry R. Hughes.

Music by the band.

"Our Country's Need"—Robert T. Jaynes.

Recitation—"The Ride of Paul Revere"—By Clifford Cobb.

Music.

"The Colored Citizen and Our Flag"—W. J. Thomas, colored school teacher.

Music by the band.

"Our Community's Need"—W. C. Hughes.

"The Walhalla Guards"—M. C. Long.

Chorus—Red, White and Blue.

Band concert.

The anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, has been fixed by the Committee on National Defense as Patriotic Rally Day throughout the entire country. The Ride of Paul Revere will be duplicated in many places and his poem recited at theaters, schools, churches and movies.

The citizens of Walhalla and surrounding communities should respond to this call of patriotism. Let all come who can, and enter the rally with a spirit of patriotism.

Colored People Urged to Join.

W. J. Thomas, teacher of the Walhalla colored school, requests The Courier to urge the colored people to co-operate heartily in the patriotic rally, to hear the speakers and to join in the great work of helping to feed the nation. There is work for all—all must work.

OUR PRESIDENT'S RINGING APPEAL TO AMERICANS

Wilson Appeals to All Classes of Citizens to Put Shoulders to Wheel to Create and Conserve Food Supplies for the Country.

SUPREME TEST OF NATION.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," says the address, "we must all speak, act and serve together."

Washington, April 15.—In an appeal to all citizens of the country, issued to-night, President Wilson stressed the opportunity for the farmers of the South to show their patriotism, which he said can be done in no better way "than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton, and helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their own liberties and our own."

The President's appeal urges all American citizens to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for the triumph of democracy in the world war.

Text of Address.

Fellow-Countrymen:

The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see in the cause we are fighting for.

We are fighting for what we believe to be the rights of all peoples of the world to peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the fullest how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea—submarines or no submarines—what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material, coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for without railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every-day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle, for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

Efficiency and Economy.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thoughts and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the man on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country—men and women alike—will be a great national, a great international, service army, a notable and honest host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of men otherwise liable to military service will, of right and of necessity, be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much a part of the

great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

A Word to the Farmers.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country, and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies. The food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products. The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land, to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

Farmers of the South.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant food stuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present prices of cotton and helping—helping upon a great scale—to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberty and our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

Government Will Help.

The government of the United States and the governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it.

Watching the Middlemen.

Let me say this to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipment of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service;" and to the shipbuilder, the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied at once.

To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does—the work of the world waits on him.

Plant a Garden.

Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations, and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of a careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminding of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen

SERVICE FOR ALL!

To the Farmers of Oconee: Our country is calling upon all its citizens to perform their duty in this crisis. The men and women in the industrial centers will soon be called upon to furnish munitions, clothing and supplies for the men at the front. Your duty is to furnish food, which is just as necessary as munitions and other supplies. Will you not attend the meeting in your county seat to hear patriotic men discuss the seriousness of the situation and to confer with you as to the manner in which you may best serve your country?

The slogan adopted by the Commission for Civic Preparedness for War, appointed by our Governor, is "SERVICE FOR ALL." The date of the meeting in your county is SATURDAY NEXT, April 21st, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Show your patriotism and loyalty to your country by attending this meeting, which is to be one of the most important in the history of your county.

W. W. LONG,
Director of Extension, C. A. C.,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

GERMAN SUB FIRES ON U. S.

Destroyer—Attack Made 100 Miles South of New York.

Washington, April 17.—A German submarine to-day fired on the destroyer Smith about 100 miles south of New York.

The presence of enemy submarines in American waters indicates that the threatened German submarine blockade of American Atlantic ports has begun.

This announcement was made at the Navy Department.

"Reported from Fire Island lightship to the naval stations at Boston and New York at 3.30 a. m. on the 17th an enemy submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith running apparently submerged. Submarine fired a torpedo at the U. S. S. Smith, which missed her by 30 yards. The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen crossing the bow. Submarine disappeared."

For Period of Emergency.

Following is a copy of a telegram that has been sent to army recruiting officers in all parts of the country:

"It is the policy of the War Department to discharge from service at the termination of the emergency all men who have enlisted in the regular army since the declaration of war or who now enlist. This policy also applies to National Guard."

"McCain, Adj. Gen. U. S. Army."

COLORED PEOPLE CO-OPERATE.

Rev. G. B. Hancock, of Seneca, Will Represent Oconee County.

Columbia, April 15.—The negroes of South Carolina have joined actively the campaign for agricultural, civic and industrial preparedness. A committee recently appointed by Governor Manning held a conference with David R. Coker, chairman of the Civic Preparedness Commission, and Joe Sparks, secretary. Details for the State organization committee to work in co-operation with the commission were outlined. Rev. Richard Carroll, of Columbia, was elected chairman of the commission. Joe Sparks will direct the work of organization and all matters will be handled through the headquarters of the preparedness commission.

"I do not doubt that we will receive," said Chairman Coker, addressing the negro committee, "the hearty co-operation of all intelligent negroes, and that we will be able to arouse that race equally with the white race to respond to this national call for service. The county chairmen will be expected to immediately appoint committees, in which all of the colored organizations, churches and societies will be represented, and to begin the campaign for food production and food conservation at once."

"Meetings should be arranged for as many places in each county as possible, at least one for every school district. The negro ministers should be urged to preach on the duty of the citizen in this emergency." The members of the committee promised their hearty support to the movement.

(Rev. G. B. Hancock, colored, of the Seneca Institute, was appointed as chairman for Oconee with instructions to organize the colored people of this county.)

before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject for comment and homily from their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!

Woodrow Wilson